

ADAHOONILIGII

(CURRENT EVENTS)

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Eisenhower Wolyéego Wááshindoondi 'Alqáji' Dah Sidáhígíí Bqah Dah Hoo'a' Lá

Aniid nídeezidéé bini naadiin díj'góó yookát'édáq' nihinant'a'í t'áadoo hooyání nídíníigo' ha'níigo hani' ndadeezdláád. 'Éí shíj' ta' t'áa dasidoots'áq'. Hajéí dishjool wolyéii t'áadoo hooyání bqah dah hoo'aahgo doo 'asohodoobéézh da daha'níi' t'eh. Jó 'ákót'éego nihinant'a'í President Eisenhower wolyéego Wááshindoondi 'alqáji' bóbólníhígíí bijéí bqah dah hoo'a' lá. Coronary thrombosis deit'ni 'azee'íit'íni 'ákót'éego 'qah dah hoo'aahgo. Jó 'éí hajéídishjool dah si'ánígíí biyi'di hatsoostsoh danít'i'ígíí ta' dá'dí'ot'go 'óolyé daaní. Hajéí 'ákót'éego bqah dah hoo'aahgo níléí hats'íistahgóó hadit' 'ahéédaazlínéé yiniit'ah. 'Áko kodóó t'áadoo hooyání ho' chanáhá'hi' t'eh. Bik'ee ho' yéé' haleehgo t'áa doo 'asohodoobéézh da jiní. 'Ákót'éego lq'í ndaha'itseed. 'Áko

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How to prepare a baby bottle properly was one demonstration given at the Navajo Health Exhibit. Powdered milk was used in this demonstration.

'Awéé' tózis yee 'alt'o'go kót'éego 'abe' bá 'ánál'j'ih jiniigo kwii bee nazh'nitingo bikáá'. 'Abe' da 'báhígíí ndi 'awéé' bá yá'át'ééh hazhó'ó 'ál'jigo.

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There was a Navajo Health Exhibit at the Gallup Ceremonial this year. It was about better sanitation. The exhibit was in the basement of the Exhibit Hall. This is the entrance to the exhibit. 7000 Navajos visited this exhibit.

Na'nizhoozhidi 'ahóohai ná'ádlee'hígíí baa na'asdee' yéedqá' t'áadoo le'é béesh ligaii, 'inda diyogí da 'adaat'éii danil'inéé bit'ááh góyaa 'ats'iis baa 'aháyqáqí bina'niltingo bit dah 'ooneét nt'ée'. Jó 'éi kwii 'ákone'é ta' yah 'ajigháahgo bikáá'. Dį'ájį baa na'aldeehgo Naabeehó niliinii tsosts'idi miil yilt'éego 'ákone'é yah 'aheeskai lá.

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nihahastói President Eisenhower 'ákót'éego baqah dah hoo'a' hodoo'niid. 'Áko ndi t'áadoo yéego haada biléhe nítch'i yá'át'éehii oxygen deit'nínigíí bit bit yaa ni'ilbaal jini. 'Áádóó shįį 'inda hazhó'ó bidi'néel'įį' nt'ée' doo ts'ídá yéego 'át'ée da lá jini. 'Áko ndi t'ahdii doo bééhózin da. Háálá 'qah dah haz'q t'áá ha'á-t'éego da nináadaat'i'ii ta' yíká 'iilwo'go báá-hádzid. 'Áko 'ákwii ts'ídá t'áá 'iiyisíí yee yaa 'adahalyqá lá 'azee'íit'ini. Jįįdqá' baa nááhá-ni'go nihahastói t'áá yá'át'éehgo bich'į' ná-hooldoh ha'niigo baa hani'.

Nléi Wáashindoon hoolyéedi President wol-yéego 'alqaij' dah náhidinoobįįt'ii t'áá dįį' ni-náháhááh bik'eh 'ániidi 'ánáálníł, doodaii' ta' nináánáltéehgo 'aldó' ta' dah náánídaah. Eisenhower ha'nínigíí nihá dah neezdádádó k'adéę dįį' náhááh. 'Atah daats'í naaltsoos bá 'ánááhídoon'nił, jó 'ákwii doo bééhózin da. Bi-k'isóó danilínii dóó yił 'ahéedahózinii ta'

'ádaaníigo dooda daaníí lá. Nihahastói t'áá 'iiyisíí t'áá baa háqah daniidzin daaníí lá. 'Áa-dóó dįį k'ad Ghagįį' wolyéego yookkáqíí dįį' ts'áadahgóó yookkáatgo bi'dizhchinéęji' 'anéi-dookkáát. 'Áaijį' hastádiin dóó bi'qā dįį' bináá-hai dooleet lá Eisenhower.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ILL

The President had a mild heart attack Saturday, September 24. The medical name for such an attack is coronary thrombosis. This means that one of the blood vessels of the heart became blocked. This blocked vessel stops the flow of the blood to part of the heart. As the result the heart slowed down and did not pump blood to the other parts of the body. When this happened the whole body received a shock. Some times this is great and the person dies. While President Eisenhower's heart attack was counted as mild any heart attack is serious. The President was placed under an oxygen tent at first. However, his condition has been improving some each day. It is felt that the President is getting along all right unless complication arise.

Personal friends feel that the President will not run for president in 1956. Such would be too hard on him. Mr. Eisenhower will be 65 years old on October 14.

ADAHOONILIGII

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Indian Be'elyaa Dooleet

Na'nízhoozhídóó ha'a'ahjigo Tsé Yaa Nii-chii' hooleyéhégi Bikágí Yishtłizhii dine'é ha'nínígíí ła' be'elyaago tségháq'dóó dah sizjį dooleet ha'níigo baa hwiinít'įį lá. Naakidi neeznáadiin dóó bi'qą 'ashdladiindi 'adées'eezgi 'aníłnéez dooleet lá díí dah sizjį dooleet ha'nínígíí. Bikágí Yishtłizhii dine'é Indians wolyéhígíí nináneel'ąqjį' bee bééháníih dooleet biniyé be'elyaa dooleet lá. Jó Bilagáana k'ehjigo 'éi American Indian Memorial wolyé 'ákót'éego. Díí dah 'azjį dooleekígíí biyaagi 'éi t'áadoo le'é baa nináda'aldahgo baa 'átah ná'ádlee dooleet. Bik'i dah 'asdáhi tádiindi míil bííghahgo bik'i dah na'íistą bííghahgo 'ahéení'áa dooleet lá. 'Aak'eego Na'nízhoozhígí baa niná'aldahígíí shjį 'áadi baa niná'aldah dooleet 'aktso 'ályaago.

Díí dah 'azjįgo 'álnééh ha'nínígíí n'léi 'aktso hahodidzaqjį' béeso náhást'éidi míil ntsaaígíí bííghah jini. 'Áko n'léi 'adahwiis'ágóó k'ad béeso ła' biniyé nishódahoot'eehgo 'át'é, 'oohjeeh daha'níigo. Łahdęę' 'éi béeso tsosts'idiin dóó bi'qą 'ashdladi míil bííghahgo t'áa 'íidąq' bee ha'oodzii' lá.

MEMORIAL TO AMERICAN INDIAN

A 250-foot statue of an Indian has been planned for Gallup. It will be located east of Gallup in Red Rock Canyon. It is to be called the American Indian Memorial. The Memorial will include an arena with seats for thirty thousand people. It is planned to hold the Gallup Indian Ceremonials in the arena when it is built.

Work already has begun to raise money for this memorial. About \$75,000 has already been promised. Nine million dollars will be needed to complete the statue. People all over the United States are being asked to give money.

'Achaan 'Aghádaana'ígíí

Part II

By Dr. Margolis

'Achaan 'aghádaana'gi ha'níigo kwii baa hani'ígíí 'áłtséedąq' naaltsoos ła nihá bikáa' 'álya ni'. Jó 'éi t'áa náas yit'ihígíí kodóó ła' baa nááhání'.

Ch'osh doo yit'ini wolyéego bits'ąq'dóó tsqhodiniih hólónígíí táa' 'iysisi' 'at'ąq 'ádaa-t'éé lá ha'níigo bee 'ahit dahwiini' ni'. Jó 'éi ła' typhoid wolyé, ła' 'éi dysentery, 'aadóó náánáta' 'éi virus germs wolyéé lá. 'Éi ts'ida 'ágháago bidziilgo 'atsąqdi yaa deinít'įigo baa hani'. 'Áko n'léi ha'át'éegi da 'átchíní yázhi ła' bitsq hodiniihgo díí Tsqhodiniih 'at'ąq 'adaolyé ha'nínígíí 'áłtsé naalkaah. Háiiidígíí lá 'ábít'ii lá ha'níigo. Háálá bich'į' 'azee' danilini' t'áa'at'ąq 'anáadaat'é. Dysentery deitnínígíí haa yinit'įigo 'azee' sulfa drug wolyéhígíí bidééłni. Typhoid wolyéhígíí haa yinit'įigo 'éi díí sulfa drug wolyé ha'nínígíí doo bidééłni da. 'Azee' "mycetin" drug wolyéhígíí t'éiyá bidééłni 'éidi. 'Áko ndi díí 'azee' ha'nínígíí ts'ida t'áa naalkaahí naalkaahgo 'át'é. Béeso daashjį nęęląq' bik'é 'ats'a dahi nidéeh ndi ts'ida bééhodooziłjį t'éiyá bihodii-kaal. 'Áko ndi díí 'azee' typhoid bidééłni ha'nínígíí t'áa yá'át'ééh shq'shin. 'Áyaani da n'léi adahwiis'ágóó ts'ida t'áa 'éi t'éiyá 'ágha nahalingo chodayoot'į' k'ad. 'Áádóó 'ákót'éego tsqhodiniih tsoh bee bąqah dah dahoyoot'aatjį lą' yee nááhidiijéé' díí 'azee'ígíí.

'Áádóó 'inda k'ad nihitahdóó k'ee'ąq ho-dees'áago, n'léi 'adahwiis'ágóó 'átchíní bitsq dahodiniih t'áa 'át'é bik'í tsíhodeeskéezgo 'ájį t'áa'at'í díí tsqhodiniih wolyéi bizéé' yoot'įłgo kojį Naabeehó niliini' 'éi hastąq 'ákót'éego bizéé' ndahwiileeh. Ha'át'éego lá 'át'éé lá? Ha'át'ii lá bee 'át'éé lá? Jó k'ad 'ákót'éego na'idíkid. Bee 'át'é niliini' bééhózingo 'át'é. 'Éi k'ad kwii ła' bee 'ahit dahodiniih. Díí bee 'adaat'é ha'nínígíí ła nihit béédahoozin dóó shjį t'áa nihí ha'át'éego da bik'í tsídadootkos. ła' niha'átchíní bee yisdá dahidoohni. Ts'ida 'aląqjį' bee 'át'é niliini' 'éi tó lá. Díí kéyah Naabeehó yikáa' kééha-t'ínígíí bikáa'gi tó ts'ida bee nihich'į' 'aná-hóót'i'. 'Éi bąqgo t'áa nishódahoot'eeh shjį daahdlą. ła' n'léi doo deeghánídée' tó nidahoheeh. ła' tó niljįdóó tó hadayiikaahgo 'éi deidlą. 'Índa haigo zas hólóqgo zas ninádayiłjįidgo 'éi dabito'. 'Áádóó 'inda díí 'ásaa' 'adaat'éii, 'inda tóshjeeh da ła' bii doo yá'adahoot'ééh-

(Continued on page 4)



Some of the children who live in the Snowflake dormitory attend Taylor Public School. Taylor is about 3 miles from Snowflake. Miss Anderson is the teacher of these children.

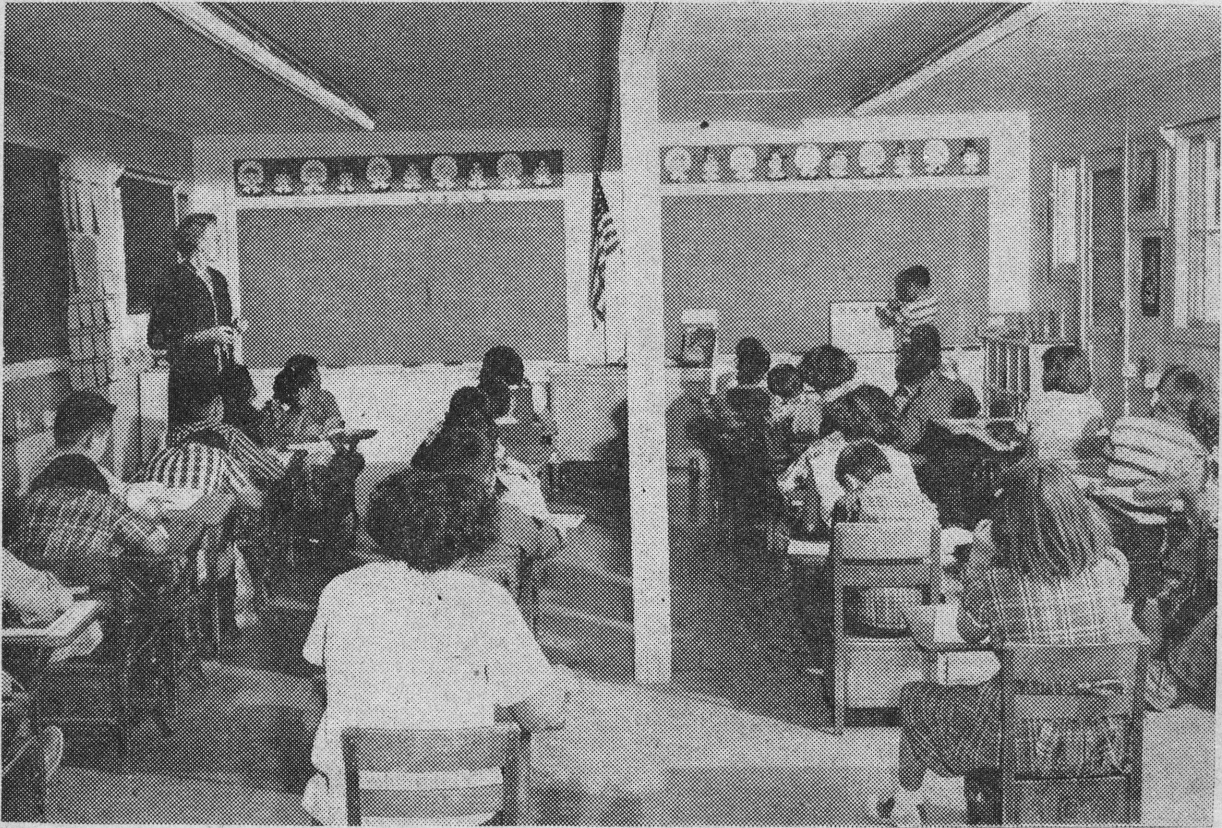
Tódiłhił Biih Yíłj hooleyéhédóó táadi tsin siłqági Taylor hooleyéego kin ła' náánás'nil 'ákwii da'ólta' díí 'áłchíní kwii naháaztánígíí. Naabeehó ba'áłchíní ła' 'ákwii 'atah da'ólta'. Snowflake hooleyéhédi 'éi danijahgo t'áá 'ákwííj 'ólta'góó 'atnánát'ish. Miss Anderson wolyé bá'ólta'í.

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góó t'áá 'ákót'éego tó yee ndayiiyeeh. 'Éish t'íłhdígo yígíí haada hodoółíł 'íłj ndi ch'osh dooyit'íinii ha'nínígíí bits'áqádóó hólógo 'át'é. Kodóó 'índa ch'osh doo yit'íinii ha'nínígíí bił 'ahaa ch'íhiikááh. Siláoołtsooí dah yikahjí 'ákót'éego yéeda'deeztq. Tó naazyínígíí dóó tó dadeezlínígíí da t'áadoo le'é bits'áqádóó tsq-hodiníih hólóonii bii' hólógo 'át'éé lá daaní. Ha'át'éegi da tsétł'ááhdeé' da hadaazlíníi 'éi t'áá yá'át'ééh, t'áadoo bii' ni'déhiigo. Tó t'áá 'íiyisíí bídin hóyee'go t'áá shóozt'e'ígíí ts'ídá yéego jidoołbish. Neeznáá dah 'alzhinjí' da ts'ídá yéego jidoołbish baqah déézhdlílahgo. 'Áádóó niik'aazgo tó yá'át'éehii, chin baqah 'ádinii jidlq dooleet. Háálá t'ehi yibéezhgo ch'osh doo yit'íinii ha'nínígíí neiktseed. 'Índa 'azee' daats'í 'ádaat'é tó biih daha'níłígíí 'at-dó' hólógo 'át'é. 'Éi 'atdó' ch'osh doo yit'íinii ha'nínígíí bee naatseed. Tó ła' hajikááh dóó díí 'azee'ígíí ła' biih jilniihgo t'óó nahgóó nijikááh. Neeznáá dah 'alzhin da 'aleehgo díí tóhígíí yá'át'ééh yileeh. 'Áádóó doo baa 'aya-

hoolni da. Díí 'azee' ha'nínígíí Naabeehó nohłíinii ła' nohsingo t'áá nihá hodooleetgo 'át'é. Náánáta' 'atdó' biniinaa tsqhodinih hólógo 'át'é. 'Éi 'abe' bits'áqádóó. ła' 'áléi 'abe' yadiizini bee naazniligíí niha'áłchíní bá niná-dahohjáahgo dabiyołdlq. Yá'át'ééh lq 'áłchíní yázhí 'abe' yidlqago. 'Áko ndi doo hazhóó baa 'adahotýq da díí 'abe'ígíí. 'Éidígíí baqgo t'áá baa 'ayahoolnigo 'át'é díí 'abe'ígíí. Hoozdogi niji'áahgo t'áadoo hodina'í dik'osh díí 'abe'ígíí. 'Abe' biih yildohgo t'áá 'áko t'áá bíyó sisíí' yileeh. Díí k'ad 'abe' 'ákót'íłhgo ch'osh doo yit'íinii wolyéii ts'ídá laanaa danízin. T'áadoo hodina'í yii' k'ee'qá dínit'íłh. 'Éi baqgó 'áłchíní yázhí 'abe' tózis yee yidlqago tsxíłgo 'atso bijiiłdlíłh, t'áadoo bii' nit'íłhí. 'Índa 'abe'ígíí 'áłtsé shibéezhgo 'atdó' yá'át'ééh. Háálá 'éi ch'osh doo yit'íinii ha'nínígíí neiktseed. 'Índa 'ei ch'ikéi danohłíinii, sánii da, 'awée' bi'diyoolt'olgi t'áadoo 'adqah daah-t'íni. Háálá 'awée' t'áá hó hałt'o'go ts'ídá t'áadoo beeft'éhé da. 'Awée' t'áá hó hałt'o'go

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These children attend the Winslow Public School. They live at the Winslow Peripheral Dormitory.

Naabeehó ba'áłchíní 'ádaat'í kwii da'ólta'ágíí. Béesh Sinil hooleyéedi 'atah da'ólta'.

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doo bich'í' nahwii'náa da. 'Awéé' t'áá hó hał-t'o'go ch'osh doo yit'iinii, ha'nínígíí doo baa 'ayahoolni da.

Tsé'édó'ii dó' t'áá 'iyyisíí doo ts'íí 'ádaat'ée da. Ch'osh doo yit'iinii ha'nínígíí yit' ndaakai-go 'át'é. Jó 'éí níléi ha'át'íhí da baa'ih dani-líinii yikáá' naaghá. 'Éí baqgo 'éí 'agháago baa 'ayahoolni. Tsé'édó'í hazhó'ó 'ei tózis bee da'níl'ínígíí bidziilii bee jinił'íígo bizáád da-dit'ogo 'át'é. 'Áko 'éí hááhgóó shíí dah da'-déet'aah łeh. 'Éí shíí níléi t'áadoo le'é baa'ih daniłíinii yikáá' ndaakaigo 'áádéé' bídeit'jah. 'Áko 'éí 'áádéé' yit' nídahidííjeehígíí kodi 'awéé' 'abe' bá si'ánéé yikáá' nináánádaa łeh, t'áadoo le'é bikee' bídaashjé'ée 'ádqah neinił-déehgo. 'Índa 'abe' dóó t'áadoo le'é 'áłchíní yidooyíł' biniiyé kóó bá sikánéé da t'áá 'íídáq'-dáq' tsé'édó'ii łá' yiih dzilhałgo t'ah nt'ée' vii' naa'na' łeh. 'Áko nihi kodóó t'óó biih náádiil-chxi'go tsé'édó'ii yéé t'éiyá nahji' hahiilgháq. Chin yéé shíí 'éí t'áá 'áadi dah nidaa'eetgo. Kodóó 'índa 'éí 'awéé' yit' da'ayáqgo t'áadoo hodina'í t'ah nt'ée' bitah doo hats'íi da łeh. 'Ákót'éego niha'áłchíní tsághodiniih biadahidil-néehgo 'át'é. 'Índa 'áłchíní bich'iyá' naah-

ch'idgo, 'abe' da bá 'áhtéehgo t'áadoo t'áa na'níle'ee naachch'idigo yá'át'ééh. Hazhó'ó baa honohsáqgo yá'át'ééh. Háálá nihiłá' chin baqahgo t'áá 'éí bił nihe'awéé' ba'doołtsot. Nihiłá' t'óó baa'ihgo t'ééhjiyáán doodaii' ta'-neesk'ání da nishoojaa'go t'áá 'ákónánát'é. T'ééhjiyáán kwii nidooh'áat dóó t'áá 'éí nihe'awéé' łá' bádi'doohgish. 'Áłtso yiyíyáq'go da t'ééhjiyáán bikágí yéé yit' naadgo yaa nídoodáat díí 'awéé'. Nihíłá' t'óó baa'ihgo bídisoołnii' yéegi yit'naad dooleet. 'Éish t'ííhdí-gooígíí hodí'nóołhéet 'íłł ndi t'áá 'éí niha'áł-chíní yáqah dah dahoyooł'aatgo 'át'é. Háálá 'áłchíní yázhí 'ayóo bohodééłní. 'Éish dó' t'áá hojyáanii 'éí łahgo 'át'é. 'Áko ndi t'áá haqah dahwiidooł'aatgo 'át'é díí ch'osh doo yit'iinii ha'nínígíí. 'Éí baqgo 'ádaa 'ádahoyáq danihi'-di'ni. 'Áádóó 'índa 'áłchíní yázhí t'ééh jiyáán dóó ta'neesk'ání 'ádaat'éii da dabiyohsánígíí 'éí ts'ídá doo yá'át'ééhgóó 'át'é. 'Éidígíí 'agháahgo bitsá dahodit'niih. 'Áłchíní yázhí naaki bináahai dóó wóshd'éé' yaago ta'neesk'ání t'áadoo dabiyohsánigo yá'át'ééh, t'ééh jiyáán da. Háálá 'éí doo bá yá'át'ééh da.

('Át'ah, łá' baa nááhání' dooleet díí diarrhea wolyéhígíí.)

(Continued on page 6)



These children attended the first day of school at Salina Springs when it was opened on September 15, 1952. Salina Springs is a one-roomed day school.

Táá' náahai yéedáq' Tséláni hoolyéedi 'ólta' dooleet ha'niigo bá hasht'e hodiidzaa. 'Áko Bini 'Ant'áqtsoh wolyéhígíí 'ashdla'áadahgóó yoolkáatgo 'aq'ályaa. 'Íidáq' díí 'áłchíní kwii naazínígíí da'íidóoltah yiniyé ts'ídá 'áłtsé yah 'eekai silj'. 'Éi t'ahdii díishjígóó jį 'ólta' niljigo haz'q.

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FROM THE BRANCHES

DIARRHEA

By Dr. Margolis

(Continued from May issue)

There are three different germs that cause diarrhea. These three germs are called typhoid, dysentery and virus germs. The doctor wants to know which germ the baby has so he can use the right medicine to kill the germ. The sulfa drug that kills dysentery germs will not have any effect on typhoid germs. Typhoid germs need "mycetin" drug to kill them. A medicine company spent a million dollars learning to make this medicine. However, it is used all over the world now and saves thousands of lives from typhoid fever.

Why is it that six babies die of diarrhea on the Navajo Reservation for every one that dies in the other parts of the country? There are several reasons for this that we would like to tell you about. If people understand these reasons for diarrhea perhaps these babies can be saved. The first reason there is so much diarrhea is that the water supply on the Reservation is not good. The people have to go a long way to get water. Sometimes they have to take water from a stream or even use snow water. Sometimes the cans and barrels that the water is carried in are not clean. This is another way to get germs into the water. The Army has proved that surface water such as stream and snow water is often full of diarrhea germs. Spring water is much better and safer to drink. If water is boiled for ten minutes the heat will kill most of the diarrhea germs. There is also

a wonderful medicine that the Army uses to put into water. This medicine will kill all the germs in ten minutes and remain safe to drink for a long time. This medicine can be made available for all the Navajo people to use in their water. Another reason why there is so much diarrhea on the Reservation is that milk is allowed to stand and get warm. Then it will sour. In warm milk that stands the germs grow fast. Milk should always be prepared fresh and used right away. Milk should always be boiled before giving it to a baby. The boiling will kill the germs. Breast milk is best for babies because there are no germs in it.

Flies also carry diarrhea to the baby's food. The fly gets the germs on its feet. Then it walks on the baby bottle, nipple or on the food. When the baby eats the food the poisonous germs go into his guts. This causes the diarrhea. One other very important cause of diarrhea is from human hands. For example: A mother may have dirty hands. She handles a melon. This gets germs all over the melon. Then she gives a piece of the melon to the baby. The baby sucks on the melon and melon skin. It gets the germs into its body. In the Navajo country this is one of the commonest ways that babies get diarrhea. It would be better if melons were not given to babies under two years of age.

(To be continued)

Cancer Wolyé Naalkaah

Ha'át'éego lá Bikágí Yishtłizhii danilí-nígíí cancer wolyéego na'agháazh yee 'aayinít'íinii doo baa deinít'įį da lá ha'niigo k'ad tági zhíní naalkaahgo baa na'asdee'. 'Éi baa hani' daniljigo shįįdąq' shónáadaozt'e'ígíí t'áa hahí naaltsoos ła' bee hanáádínóodah níí lá 'Azee'ííł'íni Tsoh dabijinígíí Lók'aah Nteelgi sidáa nt'é'ęę. Na'alkaah náas yit'ih-go Bikágí Yishtłizhii ha'nínígíí t'ááláhádi mįł dóó bi'qa naakidi neeznádiin yilt'éego dabidi'néel'įį díí cancer wolyé ha'nínígíí ts'ídá t'áa 'íiyisíí há'déest'įįgo. Ch'iyáan dei-yáanii dó' naalkaahgo baa na'aldeeh. Díí cancer wolyéhígíí bilagáanaajigo 'ayóo baa yinit'įį lá. Habe' gónaa 'agháago yaa yinit'įigo 'óolyé jini. Níléi naadiin 'ashdla' náahai dóó wóshdęę 'azhá Indians 'ákónéeląq' ndi has-tądiin dóó bi'qa hastąq t'áa 'ákódigo baqah dah dahoot'a' lá díí cancer wolyé ha'nínígíí. 'Áko ndi bibe' gónaa baqah dah hoo'a'ii 'éi 'ádin. Díí cancer naalkaah ha'nínígíí U. S. Public Health Services wolyéego yee dah yika-hii béeso naadiin tseebíidi mįł bíghahgo yiniyé neisnil. Dr. Salisbury 'éi 'íiyisíí 'atah yinaaghá.

CANCER RESEARCH CONTINUED

Dr. Clarence G. Salisbury says a report on cancer research made this summer will be out soon. More than 1,200 Indian have been given thorough physical examinations. Foods eaten by the Indians have been analyzed also. This is the third summer of the study as to why the Indians have less cancer than the whites. This

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

is a state health project. The U.S. Public Health Service furnished \$28,000 for the study. In 25 years only 66 cases of cancer were reported. None of these were of the breast in women. The belief is that what Navajos are eating is preventing cancer.

'Atah Doo Hałts'iidii Naałniihígíí

'Atah doo hałts'iidii nidaałniihii ła' shidil-nahgo ch'osh doo yit'iinii ha'nínígíí bee 'át'é.

Ch'osh doo yit'iinii t'áá 'íiyisíí 'ádaałts'íísí 'éí baaqgo doo yish'íí da.

Ch'osh doo yit'iinii dahináá dóó nidaakaigo 'át'é.

Ch'osh doo yit'iinii yee nidaaldeehii lq'í 'ał'qq 'át'éego nihił béeđahózin.

Ch'osh doo yit'iinii bee nídazhdildahii lq'í be'ashniih.

Kwii dabiká'ágíí be'jił'íígo ch'osh doo yit'iinii doo t'áá bízhq dabi k'eh da:

Jidilkosgo bich'áq̄h dashdoolnihgo
Naaltsoos biih dahizhdizheehgo
Naaltsoos biyi'ji hane'éshtíł hajiiyeehgo
Naaltsoosígíí t'áá 'áko 'adahizhdiłk'áq̄hgo
T'áá 'aháq̄h hála' tánínádzígisgo
Tó daníłjídéé' dóó tó naazk'áq̄déé' tó niná-
dajikaahii jilbéehgo 'índa jidłq̄ago
'Ásaa' bii' ní'jídłjiihii t'áá 'ałtso ní'jilbishgo
Nii'oh deesháát jiniizijihgo bá hasht'e hoo-
t'éeji' t'éiyá 'ałnáádajikahgo yá'át'ééh
t'áá bóhólníihgóó 'éí dooda
Kin biyi'ji' nii'oh nída'alдахíí biyi' yá'-
t'éehego 'áhojósingo
Tsé'édq̄'ii nahgóó kójil'íígo
Ha'át'éegi da hakágíí tsiih yilki'go, 'ázh-
diigishgo da t'áá 'áko 'azee' baq̄h 'ájii-
ł'íihgo yá'át'ééh
Halódó 'azee' baq̄h 'ájil'íígo
'Índa 'azee' bił haa 'aná'atsihgo dó' yá'-
át'ééh

How Sickness Travels (Continued)

Germs make me get a catching sickness.
Germs are so tiny I cannot see them.
Germs are alive and move about,
Germs travel many, many ways.
I know how to stop the travel of many kinds of germs.

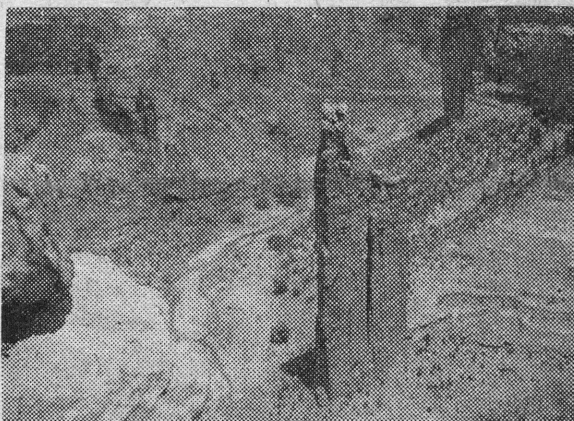
All these thing help stop the travel of germs:

- Covering the cough
- Spitting into paper
- Blowing the nose into paper
- Burning the paper always
- Washing the hands
- Boiling water from streams and ponds
- Boiling the dishes
- Going to the toilet in the right place



Children often write letters home to their parents. These children attend Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma. They are learning to write letters.

'Áłchíní da'ólta'ágíí hooghangóó hazhé'é, ha-má da naaltsoos bich'í' 'ánál'jigi 'ałdó' yida-hooł'aahgo 'át'é. 'Azhq t'áá béełhóziní nahalin ndi t'áá yéego biniiyé 'ihoo'aahgo 'át'é. 'Ół-ta'í kwii naazinígíí nléí Chilocco Indian School hooleyéedi da'ólta'ágíí ła' 'ádaat'í.



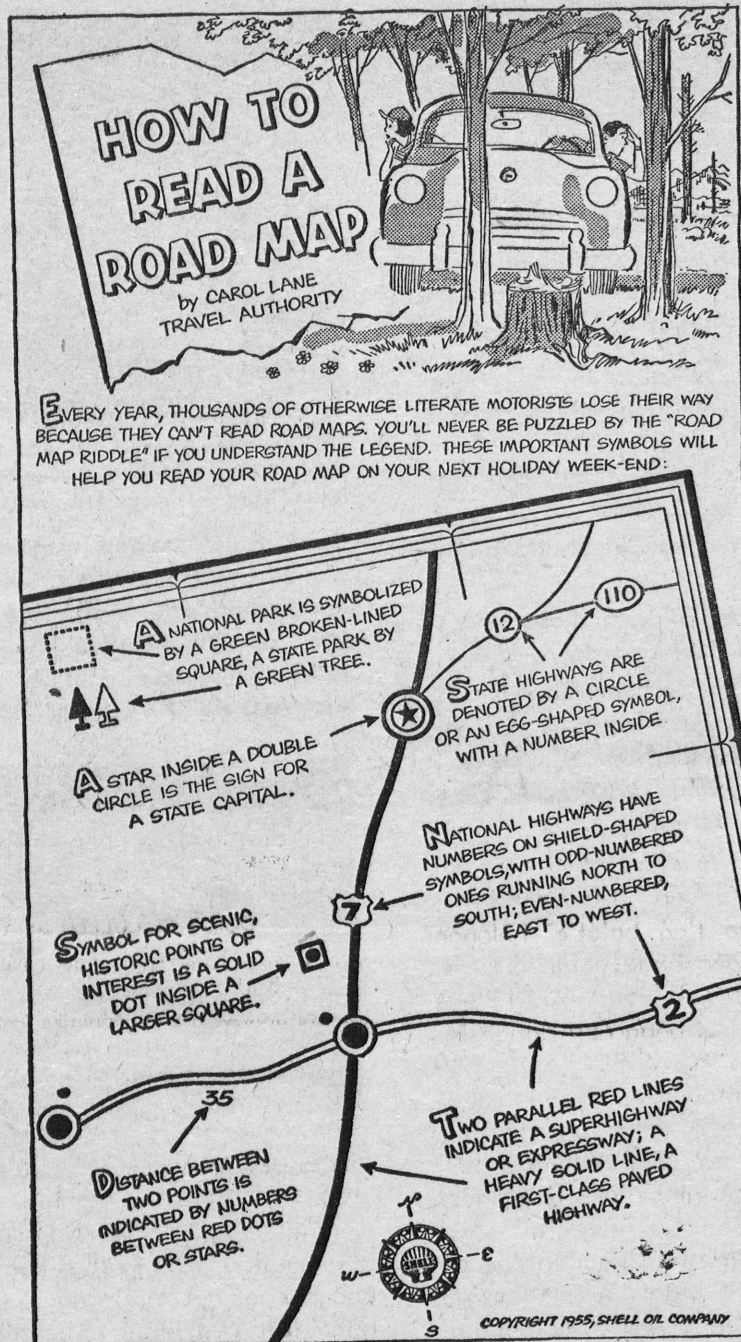
In Canyon de Chelly (pronounced de Shay) near Chinle, Arizona stands this sheer sandstone pillar called Spider Rock. It is 400 feet in height. Many Navajo legends are told about this rock and is sacred to the Navajos.

Kwii tsé 'íí'áhágíí Tséyi' hooleyéé góyaa 'át'é. Tsé Na'ashjé'ii deilnii lá Diné. Dinéji k'ehgo hani'ígíí ła' bidadiit'ígo 'át'éé lá díí kwii tsé 'íí'áhígíí.

- Keeping the privy clean
 - Keeping flies away
 - Putting medicine on cut places
 - Putting medicine on sores
 - Getting the doctor's needle
- (To be continued)

The antlers of a moose may weigh as much as 70 pounds.

The fat in a seals milk is 14 times higher than a milk cow.



The above picture is used by courtesy of Shell Oil Company.

Nida'aztiin naaltsoos dabiká'ágíí níz'hónígo hoł hani'go 'át'é hazhó'ó jółta'go.

Naabeehó Bikéyah Bikáá' Nda'aztiinígíí Bibeenahaz'áanii

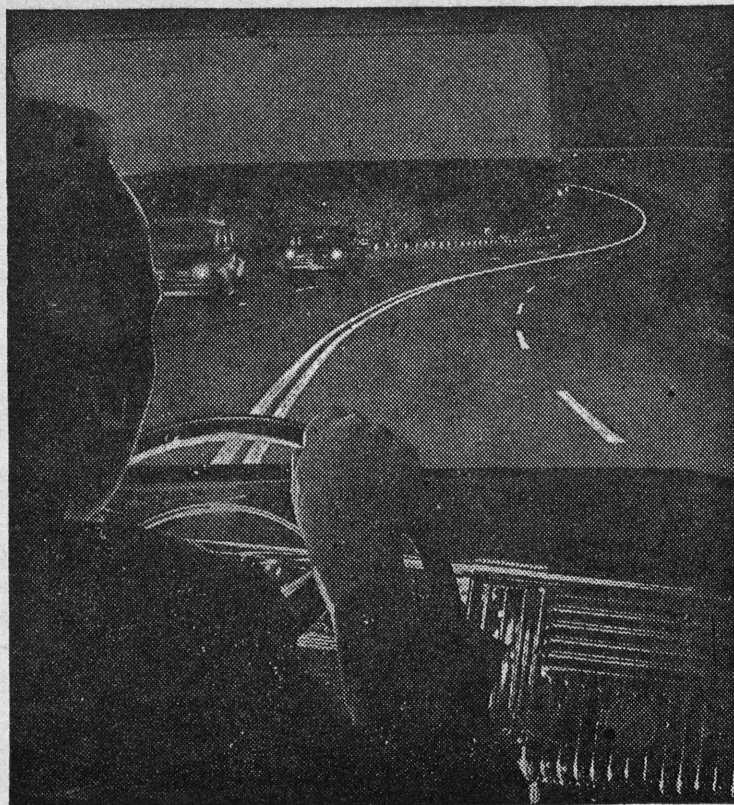
(Bee nahaz'áanii chidí bitiinjí binahaalyé nilíinii baa hani'ígíí t'áá 'atkéé' dah naazh-jaa'go díkwíidi shíí naaltsoos nihá bikáá' 'ál-yaa. 'Éi k'ad kwii ła' náábikáá' dóó dí k'ad bee nihoolzhiizh.)

'Atiin Nidajíłchxóghgóó.

T'áá háiiida chidí bitiin chojoot'íí shíí t'áá

na'níle'ee 'ájít'íígo ha'át'éegi da 'atiin, doo-daii' na'nízhoozh da jíłchxó'go t'áá hó hak'i néidoot'ih. 'Índa íléi chidítsoh ndaazgo 'oo-yéetgo ndi díí 'atiin ha'nínígíí bée 'atízhdooliitgo 'át'é. 'Éi baqago héet 'ádaníłdásígíí beehaz'áanii bá hólóogo 'át'é. 'Áko íléi háadi da díí héet 'áníłdás bibeelahaz'áanii ha'nínígíí bíláahdi 'ajooyéetgo biniinaa 'atiin doodaii' na'nízhoozh da hazhó'ó 'adaat'éhégo doo 'ákó-

(Continued on page 9)



'Atiin 'Ałnii'góó Da'ídzooígíí

Chidí bitiin 'ałnii'góó da'ídzooígíí bee 'ée-hózin dóó bee t'áa yá'át'ééh. 'Áko ndi bitł dzinízingo hoł 'oolwołgo t'áa ba'át'e' hólóogo 'át'é díí 'atiin 'ałnii'góó da'ídzooígíí. Jidizhniilgeshgo t'áa 'áko 'azhnilyıł. 'Akwii bee ba'át'e' hólóogo 'át'é. 'Éí bąqgo bitł danohsingo t'áadoo nda'ółbąqsi ha'ní. Bitł dziniizijhgo t'áa 'áko 'atiin bits'a'jıłbąs dóó t'óó kónizahá-

jı' da 'ajııłhosh. Kodóó yá'át'éehgo ch'ínááho-nít'i'.

DON'T BE LULLED BY THE LINE

That long white line is one of your best protections when you are alert. However, it can put you to sleep if you are drowsy. It can hypnotize you if you watch it too closely, too long. One should stop for a rest every hour or so and avoid "highway hypnosis."

Adapted from information from Shell Oil Company.

(Continued from page 8)

jiilaa dago t'áa hó bá ninázhdootłish. Héél 'ánıłdaás bibeelaz'áanii ha'nínígíí díí saad 'ałkéé' dah naazhjaa'ígíí hastq'áadah bee bik'e'eshchínigi bikáá'. 'Índa héél ndaazígíí hazhó'ó bee ha'deet'aahgo 'ałdó' t'áa bee ha-di'doot'aałgo 'át'é. Jó 'éí saad 'ałkéé' dah naazhjaa'ígíí naadiinigi 'ákót'éego bikáá'.

'Áko ndi ńléí chidıtsóh yee nda'ayéhígíí ła' t'óó nidaalnish, chidígíí doo t'áa daabı da. 'Ákódaat'éhígíí ha'át'éegi da díí kwii naaltsoos bikáá' yisdzohígíí ła' yee 'ádihodiilt'i'go 'ııyisıı hachidı 'ıłıinıı bitł t'áa 'ájıłah bá ninázhdıńóodah.

T'áa Na'nıle'ee Na'abąqsgı.

T'áa háııda t'áadoo le'é baa dahasti' daniljı shıjı doo baa ntsıdzıkeesgóó, doodaii' t'óó hólá shıısh shik'ehdii dzinízingo, t'áa 'ádıláahee ni'dziłbąqsgo, t'áa na'nıle'ee na'abąqsgı bee 'ádihodizhdootł'ih. 'Éí bąqhági 'ádziidzaa niljı.

T'áadoo le'é bąqhági 'áda'oolııłıı kwii táa'-go bízhi' 'ałkéé' yisdzohígíí ła' joodłąq'go, doodaii' ła' jııyąq'go da kodóó t'ahdii bik'ee kajoogaałgo chidı jootbąs dooleetígíí 'éí ts'ıdádoo beehaz'ąq da. Háadi da 'ákót'éego bee haho'deel'jı'go biniinaa hodi'dooltsoł dóó bá ninázhdootłish. Táa' 'ałkéé' yisdzoh ha'nínígíí 'éí (1) tó tsi'nida'ııláıı lá, (2) 'azee' drugs deılńínígíí tsi'nida'ııláıı dó', 'ında (3) peyote deılńıigo hosh bineest'q' daats'ı 'át'éhígíí 'ałdó'.

'Áádóó 'ında Indian jıljı shıjı t'áa háııda díí kwii saad bikáá' daasdzhohígíí ła' doo 'ákwii baa joogaałgóó bee haho'deel'jı'go Wáashindoon bibeelaz'áanii naaltsoos bee si'ánígíí saad 'ałkéé' dah naazhjaa'ígíí Section 161.51, Title 25 wolyéego bee 'ak'e'ashchínígíí bąqh dah hoojııł'a' niljı dooleet dóó t'áa 'éí bik'ehgo haa náhódóot'jıł.

(Continued on page 10)



Amelia Luna chose as her vocation cafe management. She is on-th-job-training at the Chilocco Cafe. She attended the Special Navajo Program at Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Niha'áshchíní 'ashdla' nááhaij' 'ihoo'aah wolyéii 'atah dayólt'a'ágíí náásgóó binaanish niljii dooleelii ta' 'ádá ndeidiyit'aah. Amelia Luna wolyéego kwii sizínígíí da'adqá góne' na'anishígíí yiniyé 'ihool'aah Chilocco Indian School hoolyéedi.

(Continued from page 9)

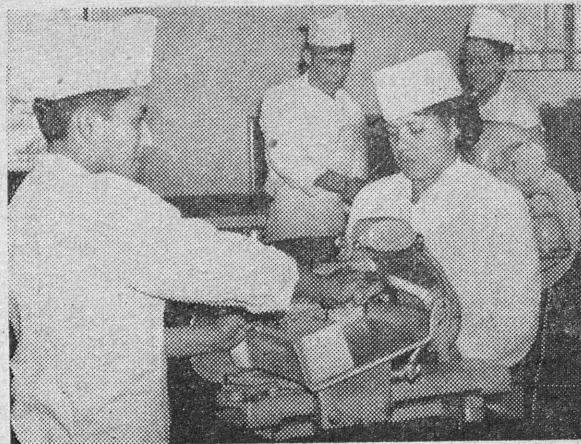
'Atiingóó Dah Na'aztánígíí.

'Atiingóó dah naaztánígíí ta' k'aa' bik'i naaztq, 'inda ta' bik'i da'ashchjigo dah naaztq t'áadoo le'é yaa dah halni'go. 'Áko t'áa háiiinda díí 'atiingóó dah naaztánígíí hazhó'ó 'ádaat'ehéé ta' baa tiihjiiyáago t'áa ha'át'éego da jii'chxq'go doodaii' bik'e'ashchínéé da lahgo 'ájiilaago t'áa biniinaa 'ádihodizhdoolt'ih. Háálá 'éi baa tiihjiiyá, 'éi bee 'át'é.

'Áko 'éidígíí bee haho'deel'jii'go, hwénál-káa'go da Wááshindoon bibeenaahaz'áanii naaltsoos bee si'ánígíí saad 'atkéé' dah naazh-jaa'ii Section 161.51, Title 25 wolyéego bee 'ak'e'ashchínígíí bqah dah hojii't'a' niljii dooleet dóó t'áa 'éi bik'ehgo haa náhódóot'jii't.

Doo 'ákwii 'ajooniit'góó:

Díí kwii naaltsoos bee 'ádá nihodiit'aahii niljigo nihahastói yee lq da'ast'ígíí ta' bqah



Peter Tom Begay chose food preparation as his vocation in the Special Navajo Program. He is being taught the operation of a slicing machine. He attended Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Peter Tom Begay ch'iyáán 'ál'jigi yiniyé 'ihool'aah. T'áadoo le'é bee ndahak'éhégíí géeso daats'í 'át'é bee nijik'éehgo bikáá'. Chilocco Indian School hoolyéedi 'át'é.

dah hojii't'a'go ha'át'éegi da misdemeanor wolyéego doo 'ákwii 'ajooniit'jii' bee 'ádihodizhdoolt'ih.

Indian jiljii shjii t'áa háiiida díí 'atiin bibee-nahaz'áanii niljigo Naabeehó bikéyah bikáá' na'aztiinii binahaalyéhígíí ta' bqah dah hojii't'a'go t'áa biniinaa haa náhódóot'jii't. 'Inda 'atiin Wááshindoon bíí niliinii ndi t'áa 'ákó-t'éego binahaalyé díí beehaz'áanii kwii bikáá' daasdzohígíí. 'Áko Indian jiljii shjii ha'át'éegi da 'ákót'éego ta' biniiyé niho'deedlózogzo t'áa Naabeehóji 'Aadahwiinít'jii góne' haa hwiidí-nóot'jii't. T'áa 'aaníí 'ajit'jii' bee hwééhoozingo: (1) 'Ashdla' béeso dóó dego hodees'áago haa'í shjii hach'jii' ch'idoot'áat. Jó 'ání'tsogo 'ajit'jii'dígíí t'éiyá bóhólnífh. 'Áko ndi níléi t'áatáhádi neeznádiin béeso bilááhgóó 'éi doo há niho-doot'áat da; doodaii' (2) 'awáalya 'ast'jigo ts'í-dá yéego na'anishjii' bee há nihoot'áqgo 'éi tádiin jii dóó wóshdégé' t'áa haa'í da bik'é nizhdoolnish, bilááhgóó 'éi dooda; doodaii' (3) 'awáalyají dóó 'ák'é nina'ilyéhígíí t'áa 'ahii' si'áqgo bee há nihoot'aahgo 'atdó' t'áa 'ákó-doóníft, jó 'áko 'éi 'awáalya bííghah 'azhdoot'et dóó t'áa biláahjii' 'ák'é ninázhdoolyéet. 'Áko díí beenahaz'áanii kwii baa hani'ígíí ta' k'izhníti'go doo t'áa 'át'é 'aheet'éego bik'é niná'iilyée da. Lahgóó t'áa sahdii nályééh bá bik'i daasdzó.

Doo Indian jiljii dago díí kwii bik'i daasdzohígíí ta' bqah dahojii't'a'go dó' Naabeehó bisiláoo t'áa ta' hwiidoot'et. 'Áko ndi hoodzo

(Continued on page 11)

(Continued from page 10)

tł'óó'jį siláoo danilíinii ła' yaa hodooltéél.
'Áájį naaltsoos hwee niiltsoozgo 'índa t'áa
tł'óó'jį 'aadahwiinít'įį góne' haa hwiidínóot'įł.

Baa 'Áháýqęęi.

Naabeehó bikéyah bikáá'góó nda'aztiinígíí
bibeelaz'áanii kwii naaltsoos dabiká'ígíí Naa-
beehó bisiláoo bílák'ee silá. Yaa 'adahalyq
dóo doo 'ákwii 'adayoolíłii yíká hada'asíid.

CONTROL OF TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROADS AND HIGHWAYS OF THE NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION

(Continued from March issue)

Liability for Damage to Highway or Structure

Persons using any highway or highway structure shall
be liable for all damage to them. This also applies
to moving anything weighing in excess of maximum
weight. This also applies to Section 17 where movement
of things is authorized by special permit provided in
Section 20.

Sometimes a driver is not the owner of thing using
road, but is operating with permission of owner. In this
case owner and driver shall be jointly and severally liable
for damage.

Reckless Driving

A person who drives carelessly and disregards safety
of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving. This
is a misdemeanor.

It is unlawful and punishable for persons to operate
a vehicle while under the influence of: (1) intoxicating
liquor; (2) drugs; and, or (3) peyote.

Any Indian violating the provisions of this section
shall be prosecuted and punished as provided in Section
161.50, Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations.

Destruction and Defacement of Road Marker.

Persons shall not destroy, deface, or damage any
road sign or highway marker on the Navajo Indian
Reservation. This is malicious mischief and shall be
subject to prosecution and punishment.

Any Indian violating the provisions of this Section shall
be prosecuted and punished as provided under Section
161.51, Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations.

Penalties for Misdemeanor

It is a misdemeanor for any person to violate any of
the provisions of this Resolution.

Any Indian violating the provisions of this Resolution
on any road or highway of the Navajo Indian Reser-
vation shall be subject to prosecution. This also applies
to all under control of Bureau of Indian Affairs on
Reservation. Person will be tried in the Navajo Court
of Indian Offense. Upon conviction person will receive
the following: (1) a fine of not less than five (5) dollars
or more than one hundred (100) dollars; or (2) be
sentence to hard labor not to exceed thirty (30) days;
or 3) be punished by both fine and imprisonment, except
where otherwise provided for specific violations desig-
nated in this Resolution.

Any non-Indian violating the provisions of this Res-
olution shall be arrested by the Navajo Police. They
will then turn the person over to the proper officer of
the State wherein the violation occurs. Person will then
be tried under State laws.

Enforcement. The Navajo Police shall be responsible for
the enforcement of all regulations, rules and controls as
established herein.



How to make the home comfortable and attractive is
taught in the Special Navajo Program. The girls are
learning to paper a room. They attend Intermountain.

Həoghan góne' yá'áhoot'éehego hasht'e hólzin
bídahoo'aah nłéí Intermountain hoolyéedi
'ólta'ádi. Kwii t'áadoo le'é bik'í nída'jiltihgo
bikáá'.



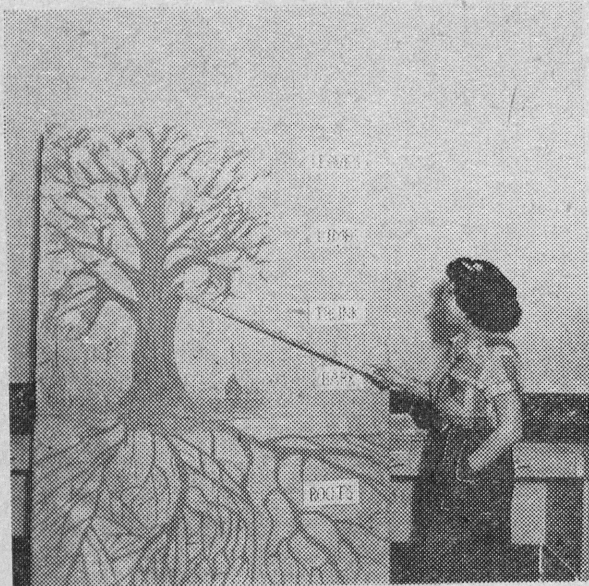
First year students are taught to observe traffic signs.
The children attend the Special Navajo Program at Inter-
mountain.

Bik'ehgo nda'ajeel niljįgo 'atiingóó dah naaz-
tánigíí bídahojiit'aah Intermountain hoolyé-
go 'ólta'ádi. 'Áłchíní yázhí 'índa 'ólta'įį' 'ada-
haaskaiígíí 'ádaat'į kwii naazínigíí.

Bá 'Ólta'í Bıl Na'at'a'

Kin chidí bee ndaadzįgo bii' da'ólta'ágíí
ła' nii'nıl kóhoot'éeđqá' nłéí 'Ooljée' Tó hool-
yéedi. 'Áádóó bá 'ólta'í ła' bá shóozt'e'. 'Áł-
chíní dó' ła'ts'áadah shóozt'e' t'áa 'ákwii kée-

(Continued on page 12)



This student is learning the parts of a tree. She attends Intermountain Indian School.

Tsin behétt'óol ndaazt'i' dóó n'léi bilátahj' yee hadít'é nilíinii bídahojit'aahgo bikáá' kwii. Intermountain hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí ła' 'át'j'.



Several science courses are taught at Fort Wingate Vocational High School. These boys and girls are doing their laboratory work.

T'áadoo le'é naalkaahgo binahj' 'idahoo'aa-hígíí baa na'aldeehgo bikáá' kwii. Shash Bitoo hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí 'adaat'j'.

(Continued from page 11)

dahat'iinii. 'Éi 'ólta'go yíhai.

Bá 'ólta'í nilíinii 'éi Charles Krumtum wol-yé. 'Áłchíní yázhí Indians danílinii nanishtingo t'áa hazhó'ó bineeshdlí n'íí lá. Díí bá 'ólta'í nilínígíí chidí naat'a'í bee hólóó lá. 'Áko n'léi naanish bita' náhoot'aahgo t'áa háájí da bíł ní'dít'ah, n'léi Phoenix hoolyéé góyaa.da. 'Óol-jéé' Tó naalyéhé bá hooghaní t'áa kót'éégóó chidí naat'a'í nidanidaahgo bá haz'á. 'Áádóó bíł náá'diit'ah dóó t'áa 'ákwii nináhádááh.

TEACHER AN AIRPLANE PILOT

Children at the Oljato, Utah trailer school have a

teacher who is a pilot. He is Charles Krumtum. His school was started this year. It enrolls eleven students.

Mr. Krumtum has his own airplane. He flies it from Oljato to Phoenix, Arizona and other places. The airplane takes off and lands near Stokes Carson's Oljato Trading Post.

Naashgalí Dine'é

Naashgalí dine'é wolyéego Be'eldíila Sinil-dóó shádi'ááhjigo kéedahat'j' neeznádiin dóó bi'qá hastádiindi daats'í tsin sitáqgi. Díí Naashgalí ha'nínígíí Fort Stanton hoolyéego kin siníli nahós'a'gi kéyah yaa saad dahótóó lá. 'Áłk'idáq' díí nihikéyah nt'éé' bilagáana nihigha deideest'á daaní lá. Bilagáana ła' 'ádaanigo t'áa ká hanii haa nídeet'áqgo da ts'iigo chodajool'j' dooleet daaní. 'Éi 'ákó-t'éego naaltsoos 'aseezj' dabiká'ágíí ła' bee nidanideeh lá. Nihikéyah lá baa 'ádahwiilyá ni daaní lá. Nihikéyah doo dazhdínóol'j' da, nihíjigo nihikéyah bikáá' 'ayóó 'adahonóolin daaní. Hóji 'aaníí ła' kéyah doo baa 'ádahojil-yáq da daqnií lá. Wáashindoongóó biniyé 'adeesdee'go díí kéyah baa saad hólónígíí 'áadi bééhodoozj' hodoo'niid lá.

APACHES CHALLENGE NON INDIAN USE OF RANGE AREA

The Mescalero Apaches do not believe that the non-Indians can use the rangeland any better than they can. They are trying to get land around Fort Stanton, New Mexico. They say it once belonged to them. Stories in some of the newspapers said the Apaches could not use it well. The Apaches say for them to compare the way they use their land with other lands around them. Tribesmen will go to Washington soon to decide about this problem.

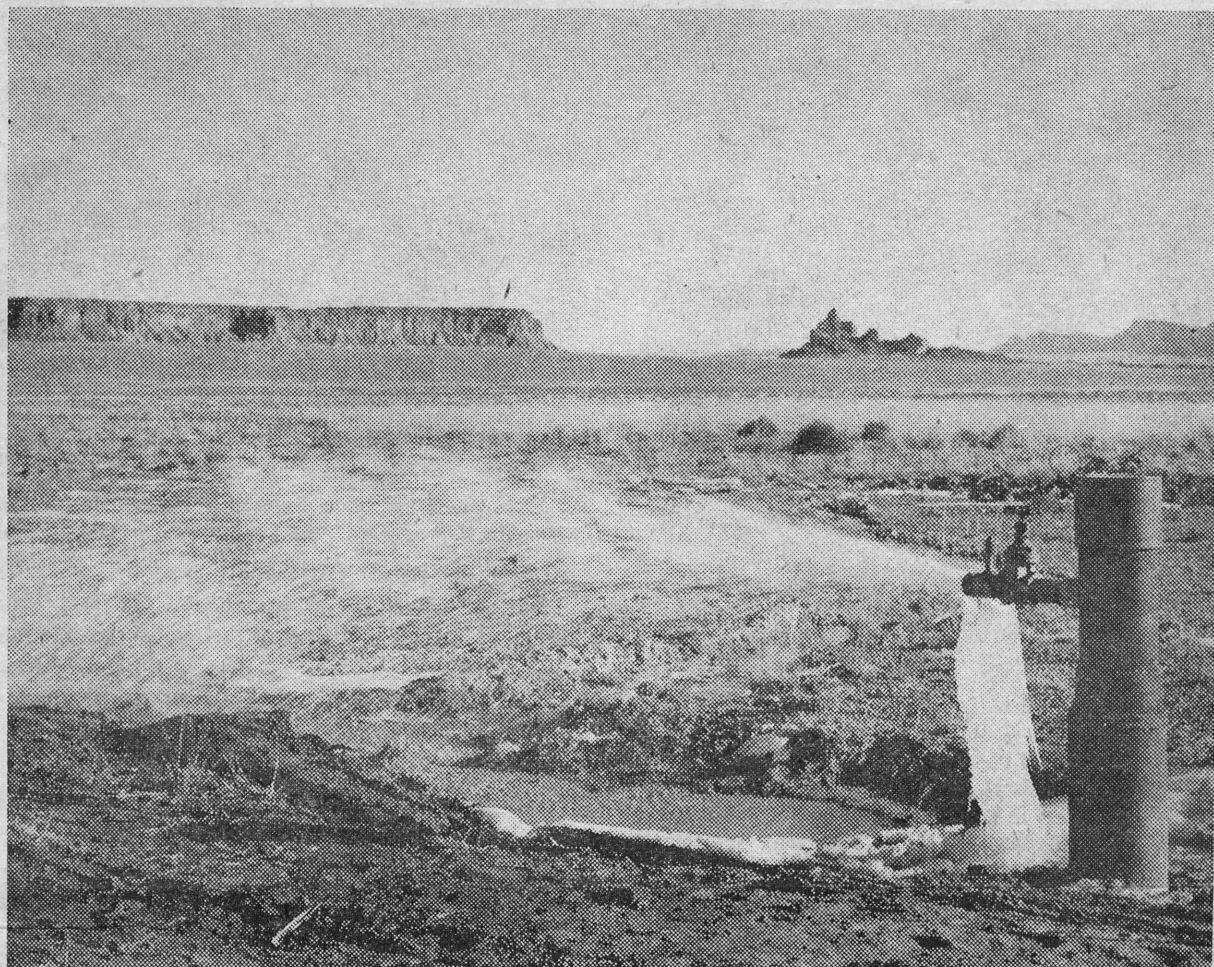
Tónaneesdzidí Nida'anish Dooleet

T'áadoo le'é, béesh da 'adaat'éii, ʔeeyi'di dahólónii yindaalnishígíí ła' yee da'ahótq' yee dah deiikáahgo 'át'é. 'Ákót'éego Atomic Energy Commission dóó Rare Metal Corporation of America wolyéego naghái El Paso hoolyéhéj' ła' yee dah yikah lá. 'Éidígíí 'ádaanigo Tónaneesdzí nahós'a'j' ʔeetso hadaagé-dígíí t'áa Tónaneesdzígi baqah hasht'e daalne' dooleet daanigo yindaha'áa lá. Díí yíhai dóó dqqj' ch'ééchoolzhiizhgo 'aktso biniyé hasht'e hodíidoo'nííł daaní lá.

URANIUM ORE PLANT AT TUBA CITY

The Atomic Energy Commission and the Rare Metal Corporation of America of El Paso, Texas will soon operate a uranium ore processing plant at Tuba City, Arizona. The plant is to be completed in April 1956. It will process ore mined in the area around Cameron.

The wings of the hummingbird beats 4,500 times a minute.



This is an artesian well located near Table Mesa near Shiprock, New Mexico. It flows 45 gallons per minute. Plans are underway for developing this area, since water has been found.

Kwii tó hááljigo biká'ágíí Naat'aanii Nééz hoolyéhédóó shádi'áahjigo chidí bitinígíí nléi bis dah 'azkqágo bííghahgóó ch'é'etíinée nahós'a'gi 'át'ée lá. Díí kwii nahós'a'gi tó t'áá hólqogo 'át'ée lá feeyi'di. 'Áko kwii kéyah t'áá daada honíłtsogo bikáá' hasht'e dahodoolniit ha'niigo baa kwii-nít'íí lá k'ad.

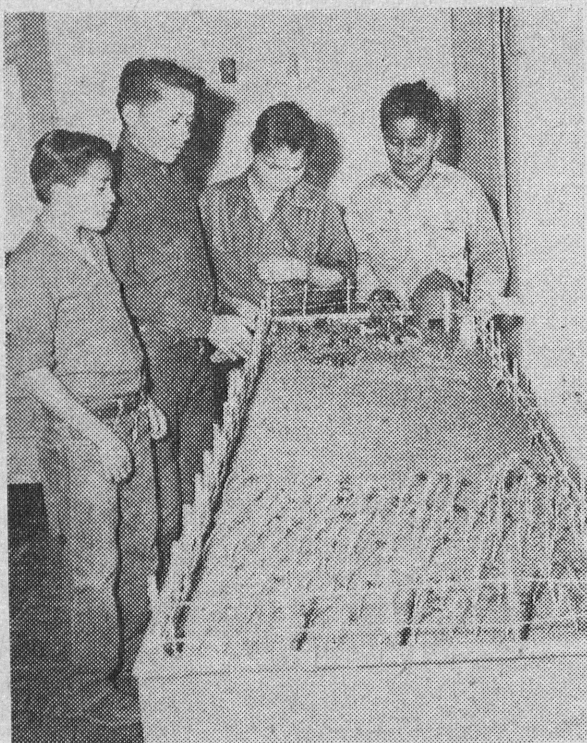
Indian Bikéyah 'A'ii'níłgi

Bikági Yishtłizhii ha'nínígíí kéyah dayó-tq'ii ha'át'éege da ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí biniiyéii hólqogo ła' 'a'it'aahgo t'áá daats'í 'as'ahgóó 'a'ii'níł dooleet bik'é ni'iiłyéego ha'nígo ła'a'ahdi naaltsoos bee niiltsoozgo baa hwiiníst'íid. Nt'ée'go bee lá 'azłj'í' lá 'éidí. Wááshindoondi 'Alqajj' Dah Sidáhígíí t'éiyá t'ahdii doo bizhi' yikáá' 'ííłéeh da lá. T'áá 'ałtsogo bee lá da'azłj'í'go 'éi kéyah nléi naadiin 'ashdla' náahaij' 'a'ii'níł dooleet bik'é ni'iiłyéego. 'Áadi 'índa 'anáá'it'aahgo naaltsoosígíí t'óó 'ániidí 'ánídaalne' dooleet. Biniiyé kéyah 'a'doot'áakii daashj'í' néelqá'go 'át'é. Diné kéédahat'íinii t'áá ha'át'éhégo da chodayoot'íj' dooleetgo biniiyé 'a'doot'áát' 'ée' neishoodii da, 'ólta' da, bikáá' k'ée'díł-yééh dooleet biniiyégo da, 'índa t'áadoo le'é

bee nát'áq' 'aná'óldeetłgi 'ádaat'éii ła' bikáá' hólqogo bindoonish ha'niigo da biniiyé kéyah 'a'doot'áát. Na'aldloosh bikáá, naalyée dooleet biniiyégo 'éi neeznáá náahai t'áá 'ádijj' beehaz'q. 'Áádóó t'áá 'áko naaltsoos bee 'aha'deet'q' nillíinii 'ániidí 'ánáálníł. Naaltsoos doo 'ániidí 'ánídoolníł da hodoo'niidgo shj'í 'ałdó' doo 'ániidí 'ánídoolníł da.

CONGRESS GIVES APPROVAL TO INDIAN LAND-LEASE MEASURE

Congress has approved a bill authorizing long-term leases for a variety of purposes on the Indian reservations. It is ready for the President's approval. If finally approved, with approval of the Interior Secretary, leases can be granted up to 25 years, with renewal privileges. The list of purposes for which leases may be granted are public, religious, educational, recreational, or development of farming and natural resource projects. Grazing leases are limited for 10 years and may or may not be renewed.



These non-English speaking beginners attend the Special Navajo Program at Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona. Mrs. Blossom is their teacher. They have made a model farm. Left to right: Benny Bennet (Chinle); Henry Platero (Chinle); Raymond Tsipi (Klagetoh); and Donald Pena (Crownpoint).

Kéyah be'elyaa dóo t'áadoo le'é bikáá' k'éé-dadilyéehii dóo na'aldloosh 'ádaat'éii da be-da'alyaago bee na'nitinígíí dazhnít'jigo bikáá' kwii. Dii 'ashiiké yazhí kóhoot'éédqá' 'ániid 'ólta'jii 'atah yikaigo 'ádaat'j Phoenix Indian School hoolyéedi. Mrs. Blossom wolyé yá da-ólta'go yíhai 'íidqá'.

Yá'át'ééh Hoot'áat Yee 'Aláhidíizíinii

Níléi 'adahwiis'áágóo hast'óí, 'índa sáanii da, Indians danilíinii háí lá ts'ídá t'áa 'íiyisíí yá'át'éehgo nahat'á yee 'ásizjigo yíhai ha'níigo biniiyé náhoot'aah. 'Ádahwiis'áágóo Indians bidine'é yá naaziinii 'ákót'éego yaa nínádaat'jiih. 'Áadi 'índa ła' nídiiltééh. 1954-1955 wolyéego yihahígíí biyi'nihinant'a'í nilíinii 'éí Napoleon B. Johnson hodoo'niid lá. Cherokee dine'é ha'nínígíí 'atah nilj díí has-tiin dóo Oklahoma wolyéego hahoodzo biyi'jii Supreme Court wolyéego bidziilgo 'aadahwiinít'jii góné' 'ánihwii'aahii nilj k'ad. 'Éí bik'i ho-diinii' lá. Kónáhoot'éhé shíí háí nááná dooleet.

OUTSTANDING INDIAN FOR 1954-55

Napoleon B. Johnson, Chief Justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, was named the outstanding Indian for 1954-55. He is a Cherokee. The award was based on nominations by various tribal councils.



The Navajo Tribal Band marched in the parade for Fort Wingate Homecoming. The parade was held in Gallup.

Kohoot'éédqá' Shash Bitoodi jooł bee nidazh-diine'go 'áłtsé Na'nízhoozhígóo dii'néet ha-níigo 'éí 'ákódzaa dóo Na'nízhoozhígíí kintaa 'azná. Naabeehó bee wójiigo dilní yee ndaa-néhígíí 'íidqá' 'atah. 'Éí kwii yikahgo bikáá'.

Ádaa 'Áháyqaggi

Oklahoma wolyéego hahoodzoogíí biyi'jii Indians kéédahat'íinii bitahgóo 'ats'íis baa 'áháyqaggi t'áa yéego bá náás kól'jigo 'át'é. Wáashindoon béeso ła yiniiyé yisnilgo k'ad 'áájí 'ákót'éego bee 'oonish. 'Át'ahádóo shíí díí t'áa hazh'ó t'áa bilagáanají 'át'éhégi 'át'éego kéédahat'jii dooleet. Jó bilagáanají 'éí t'áadoo le'é t'áa 'ałsto yee 'ádaa 'ádahalyqágo k'ad díí jéí 'ádijh da daolyéii doo ts'ídá bił báhání' da. Daashjii náhoot'jiihígíí 'índa 'ákót'éego baa ch'ídahwiit'aah. 'Áko Indians dóo bilagáana bił 'ahqah sinilgo Indians jí tseebíidi 'alááh 'ánánéelqá'go díí baqah dah dahoyoot'aat. 'Índa t'ah 'awéé daniljigo daninéhígíí dó' t'áa 'ákónánát'é. Bilagáanají doo hózhq 'ákót'éego baa hani' da. Indians danilíinii 'éí 'ashdladi 'alááh 'ánánéelqá'go 'ákót'éego bihidínidéehgo baa hani'. 'Aze'e'íí'íni Dr. Grady Mathews wolyé 'ákót'éego yaa halni'. Oklahoma wolyéego hahoodzojii 'Ats'íis Baa 'Áháyq haz'qaggi bi'oonishígíí yinant'a'í niljigo 'ólyéé lá díí Dr. Grady Mathews ha'nínígíí.

INDIAN HEALTH ADVANCES SEEN

Dr. Grady Mathews, Oklahoma State Health Director, says that Indian health will soon be as good as that of the white people. Federal money will be used to give more services to the Indians. The tuberculosis death rate in Oklahoma is eight times as many for the Indians as for whites. The maternal death rate is five times as great.



Dinner time at the Dennebito Trailer School. Food is prepared in kitchen and eaten in classroom. Paper plates and cups are used in trailer school. There are not facilities to wash dishes properly. Mr. Frederick L. Sipe is the Principal Teacher.

'Ałní'ní'áqgo 'áłchíní da'ólta'ágíí 'ada'niiyáq' t'áá da'jólta' góne'. Naaltsoos bee 'adláni dóó leets'aa' bida'alyaa yígíí bii' nida'jidííh. 'Ałtso bii' nida'jidííhgo t'óó 'adahidilk'áq. Háálá leets'aa' bii' da'oodáq'ii hazhó'ó táádadoogisgi bá áhádín. Dennebito Trailer School hoolyéego 'ólta'ági 'át'é. Mr. Frederick L. Sipe wolyé bá 'ólta'í.

'Awáalya Biniiyé Béeso Ła' Wókeed

'Awáalya Ła' nihee dahólóg ndi t'áá 'iiyisii doo sih da daaníí lá Na'nízhoozhídóó. 'Awáalya'í dízdiin dóó bi'qá dǫǫ' t'áá 'ákódígo bíhóoghah nt'ée'go t'áá Yiská Damíigo ná'oodleet bik'eh 'adláanii táadi 'ákónánelqá'go yah 'anídabi'di'nił daaníí lá. 'Áko 'awáalya Ła' 'ánánályaago 'éi yá'át'éeh dooleet daaníigo Yootóójí hahoodzooígíí bibéeso Ła' nihich'i' ch'ídínoodahgo bik'ijí' ha'át'éego da 'ádeit'jı dooleet daaníí lá. 'Awáalya náadooleetígíí béeso tádiindi míil bííghahgo bik'é nıdoolts'it jini. T'áá 'át'é hasht'ish tsé nádleehe ha'nínígíí bee nıdoolts'it dóó 'awáalya'í náhást'ediin bídooghah dooleet jini.

GALLUP TO REQUEST FUNDS FOR CENTER

Gallup will try to get some state funds for a detention center. The present new jail is supposed to hold 44. It has three times that many in it on weekends. The detention center would cost \$30,000. It would be of concrete and hold about 90 prisoners.

The horned toad can shoot blood out of the corner of its eyes.

Kéyah Binant'a'í 'Akéédéé'ígíí

Nléi ha'a'aahdi kéyah binant'a'í ha'níigo dah sidáhígíí Douglas McKay wolyé. Yıł ndilit'éego t'áá bikée' góne' náánásdzínígíí 'éi Orme Lewis wolyée nt'ée'. Jó nt'ée' 'éi t'óó nahjı' hanáadzaa lá shıjıdǫǫ'. Phoenix hoolyéedi nádzáago 'áadi gha'diit'aahii náánıdłjı lá k'ad. T'áá hazhó'ó yá'átéehgo shıká 'análwo'go bıł ndinisht'ée nt'ée' níi lá Douglas McKay.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF INTERIOR RESIGNS

Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior has resigned. He will return to his home in Phoenix. He will go back to private law practice. Secretary of Interior McKay said he had been a good leader the two and one-half years he was Assistant Secretary.

Ha'át'éegi da 'ayéezhii nijiiłniihgo hazhó'ó jinił'jıgo yá'át'ééh. 'Ayéezhii t'áá shiidǫǫ'dii sinilii 'ıshjǫǫ diłkqoh dóó t'áá bıyó bízdılıd łeh jini. 'Adaaniidígíí 'éi t'áá bıyó dadich'ıızh dóó doo bízdılıd da łeh.

Old eggs are smooth and shiny. Fresh eggs are chalky and rough in appearance.



One of the Sherman entertainers tries on an oxygen mask. The masks are used by pilots when they get high in the air. (Official U.S.A.F. Photo)

Sherman hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí 'ádaat'í kwii naazínígíí. Nlélí siláoo bichidí naat'a'í nidanidaahádi hootaa 'aldeehgo bik'i nii'nil lá. Hatsiits'iin baqah si'áqago bik'ágíí 'éí bee ní'dídzihígíí 'át'é nlélí yót'áahdi chidí naat'a'í bee na'adáago.

'Ídahoo'aahgi

Shell Oil Company wolyéego yee dah yika-hii náásgóó 'íhoo'aah nillíinii béeso ta' yá ninádei'niłgo 'át'é. Díí k'ad 1955-56 wolyéego 'ólta' baa nááhoolzhiizhígíí béeso táadi neez-nádiin dóó bi'qá 'ashdladiindi míl bíghahgo bá sinil lá k'ad. Jó 'éí 'íhoo'aají t'éiyá choi-doo'jįłgo biniiyé bits'á'nil lá.

AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION

The Shell Oil Company will give \$350,000 as direct aid to higher education in 1955-56. This money will

be used to educate scientist. It will also be used in development of research in 41 colleges and universities.

Nlélí 'adahwii's'áágóó ha'át'éegi da nida-anishgo ni'iilyéhígíí beehaz'áanii ta' bá hó-lóqgo 'át'é. 'Áko naanish doo bee 'Ídaho' dicháazh da. 'Ahéé'iilkeedígíí k'ehgo wólta' go hastáq yáál bee haz'áqá nt'éé'. Nlélí ha'a-'aahdi baa hwiinist'įłdgo k'ad t'ááłá'í béeso-go 'ahéé'iilkeedgo bee haz'áqago 'áłyaa lá.

The House and Senate has voted to raise the minimum wage from 75 cents to a dollar an hour.